

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
FOR
1909-10.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

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FOR

1909-10.



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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. An exhaustive treatment of the subject is not called for in a report ~~Frontier affairs~~ of this nature, and the subject has been dealt with at length elsewhere. On the northern section of the Frontier, except for a few raids of a petty nature, the inhabitants of the settled districts were not interfered with. In parts of Kohat and the Derajat the border villages suffered from the depredations of outlaws with a base in Khost in Afghanistan. Now that the villagers are better armed, they have been more successful in resisting attacks on themselves, and the outlaws' operations have been mainly confined to kidnapping travellers at a distance from human habitations. It is impossible to cope with this trouble by any means at present feasible in British territory owing to the desolate and broken nature of the country on many parts of the Border. The only remedy lies in preventing the ingress of the gangs from Afghanistan.

Mahsuds were responsible for a number of raids in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, but the defeat and capture of part of a large gang at Pahar Khel in Bannu did something to check their depredations.

2. The Militia Corps remained in a high state of efficiency, but there was difficulty in the matter of recruiting for the Northern and Southern Waziristan ^{Frontier Militia Corps, &c.} Militias. A scheme for the reorganization of the Border Military Police was under the consideration of the Government of India.

3. The weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable throughout the year, and the spring and autumn crops were of a good average quality, tending to general prosperity. Measures were taken to reduce certain recent enhancements of revenue which were found to be excessive. ^{Condition of the people.}

Fodder in sufficient quantity was available for the cattle and the labour market afforded sufficient facilities for the landless. Disease was not present in any serious form, and generally speaking the year was a satisfactory one for the bulk of the ordinary population.

4. Little difficulty was experienced in collecting the annual revenue ^{Realization of the revenue.} demand, and only 6 per cent. remained uncollected.

Increased advantage was taken of the facilities afforded to agriculturists for taking advances under the Acts, and the amount lent was 32 per cent. greater than in the previous year.

An examination of the figures of transfer of land shows that though the area of land sold was 10,000 acres less than in the preceding year, this was balanced by a corresponding increase in the area of land held in mortgage. The only noteworthy point in the figures lies in the increased value of land, the mortgage and sale value of which has almost doubled in the last five years. It, however, is satisfactory to note that this year the quantity of land mortgaged to agricultural tribes is almost equal to that mortgaged by them, while as regards sales the quantity of land acquired is in excess of that sold.

Police.

5. The figures of the year show a regrettable increase in crime of all descriptions, while murders have reached a total far in excess of any of the last 10 years, and this cannot be attributed to trans-border crime as the number of murders by trans-border men was practically the same as last year. A reason for the increase may possibly be found in the favourable receptions which outlaws are now receiving across the Afghan border. Blood-feuds and the desire to kill an enemy will always exist among the populations of the district, who are only deterred from the prosecution of this object by the fear of punishment, or the alternative of becoming a hunted fugitive. When a safe asylum is assured, the removal of a main deterrent is bound to have disastrous results.

Trans-border crime except in the Derajat was comparatively small, but on the other hand a very large increase was due to the depredations in Bannu and Kohat of gangs of outlaws from Afghanistan. The actual Police working according to figures was practically the same, though slightly less satisfactory than in previous years.

Criminal Justice.

6. There was again a record number of cases for disposal in the Criminal Courts, and the figures show that the people generally are little disposed to assist in the punishment of criminals.

The proportion of sentences altered on appeal averages 35 per cent. on all cases in which appeals were lodged. This, coupled with the fact that convictions were under 50 per cent. of the total number of persons brought to trial, illustrates the difficulty with which Criminal Courts have to contend in attempting to elucidate the true facts of a case where the prosecution almost invariably includes in the case every enemy, however remotely connected. 26 per cent. of the total number of cases were dismissed *in limine* as frivolous or vexatious.

The number of cases referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 220, and the results of the system now under trial of referring each case to a large body of Elders, instead of a few, have so far appeared favourable.

Prisons.

7. The want of a Central Jail in the Province is severely felt and results in overcrowding of the existing jails. With the difficulties of communication and the large influx of political and under-trial prisoners due to tribal misbehaviour or an epidemic for crime, it is difficult to arrange transfers to the Punjab Central Jail in time; but the evil has been less than formerly. The general health and behaviour of the jail population was distinctly good, and the working of the jails was satisfactory.

Civil Justice.

8. The year under report showed a marked increase in Civil litigation throughout the whole Province. Of a total of over 25,000 suits instituted, in

78 per cent. the value of the property under litigation was less than Rs. 100. In addition a considerable number of disputes of a Civil nature was disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. It is unfortunate that an increase of Civil litigation is always found to accompany a period of agricultural prosperity. If there were also a decrease in crimes of violence, it might be inferred that the increase was due to a desire to settle in the courts disputes which were formerly settled in more primitive fashion. In the present case, however, where there is a large increase in violent crime, it would appear that the Civil Courts are largely resorted to as a speculation, or a means of annoying an enemy. The evil is one which time or improved education may be expected to cure.

9. The closing balance of the District Boards was a quarter of a lakh ^{Municipalities and District Boards} in excess of that of the previous year, and an increase is shown both in Income and Expenditure.

There is no sign at present that the Boards are beginning to take an intelligent interest in the management of their affairs. The reason is possibly that they are drawn from too large an area, are composed of heterogeneous elements and represent communities which often have little in common. A proposal is under consideration for sub-dividing the Boards in some districts in the hope of interesting the members in their duties.

In Municipalities and Notified Areas there has been an increase in income, expenditure and closing balance, the income of Municipalities being Rs. 5,80,000, the expenditure Rs. 5,13,000, and the closing balance Rs. 2,40,000. An improvement was noticed both in the working of Municipalities and in the interest which members devoted to their duties.

10. An expert agri-horticulturist was appointed to the Province ^{Agriculture.} during the year and put in charge of an experimental farm in the Peshawar District. A good beginning has been made with the farm, and considerable local interest is taken in the various experiments in cultivation. Particular attention is being devoted to fruit culture, to which the climate of Peshawar is well adapted.

11. Until some method is devised of persuading the villagers that their, ^{Forests.} interests are coincident with those of Government concerning the forests which if left alone, they would rapidly destroy by their ignorant and uneconomical treatment, it is doubtful whether any real progress is possible in village areas. Their confidence is still shaken by the fact that all forest areas of real value were appropriated as Government reserves, and they fear that a similar fate may befall any forests which they allow to acquire a commercial value. The remedy lies in careful administration of the village reserves; in allowing villagers to exploit their timber commercially, only imposing checks to prevent waste and deterioration, and in strictly respecting their proprietary rights. The Department is one in which the presence is essential of well-paid and honest subordinates of superior grade, who are not subject to too frequent transfer and are able to exercise a personal influence on the villagers, and the want of this has undoubtedly conduced to the increase in forest offences.

12. The method of carriage of the stock in trade which comes and ^{Trade.} goes across the border, and the fact that a large proportion of the trade is in the hands of illiterate tribesmen, must throw suspicion on the figures actually collected. Nevertheless, the improved arrangements for registration probably strike a fair average, though it would be dangerous to draw any

conclusions from particular figures. During the three past years the export trade amounted to 410 lakhs and the import trade to 281 lakhs, and there is a general tendency to expansion.

Public Works.

13. No public works of any large importance were carried out during the year, but a large number of works of considerable local utility were completed, notably the new District Court and Offices at Peshawar. The total expenditure during the year was over 20 lakhs, or 4 lakhs in excess of the preceding year.

Irrigation.

14. Work in connection with the Upper Swat River Canal has progressed steadily, and no difficulty has been experienced in carrying on the work in tribal country. The boring of the Malakand tunnel has commenced and good progress is being made. The Paharpur Inundation Canal was completed during the year, but the year's working was not satisfactory, as the Indus current was unfavourable and the Canal was damaged by floods from the hills. The profits on the working of the existing canals, though slightly lower than before owing to increased expenditure, show an average of nearly 10 per cent. on capital.

Revenue and Finance.

15. The figures of the past show little variation from those of the preceding year. There is an increase of a lakh-and-a-half in the revenue, to which Forests and Stamps contribute the major portion. The expenditure has fallen by Rs. 70,000, and this is due to the fact that while other heads have mostly increased, the greater quiet in most portions of the border enabled political expenditure to be reduced by over two lakhs. If political expenditure be excluded, the excess of expenditure over income is less than 14 lakhs, and if the expenditure on Civil Works, much of which is incurred for political reasons, be also excluded, the accounts of the Province show a profit of 7 lakhs. The local accounts are practically identical with the previous year.

Medical.

16. The value of vital statistics is much discounted by the hopelessness of obtaining anything approaching accuracy in the returns, but there can be no question that the year was generally a healthy one, accompanied by a low death-rate and a good average birth-rate.

The Western system of medicine and prevention of disease continues to grow in popularity, and it is curious to observe that tribes, which in their other dealings with Government show the greatest fanaticism and bigotry, have no suspicion of medical treatment on the European system, and readily submit themselves to surgical operations.

Education.

17. The cause of education appears to be making steady, if slow, progress in the Province. It is doubtful if more than a very few of the inhabitants are as yet fitted to appreciate any education in advance of the primary classes, and it is to this branch of the subject that the attention of the authorities should mainly be directed. The small proportion (12 per cent.) of Muhammadan boys who attend school shows that there is large scope for development in this direction. An advanced English education is desired simply as a means of entering Government service, and as long as the number of candidates does not become excessive, this is a good sign. The danger of educating a class for whom there is no employment has to be guarded against, and this can probably be best achieved by making the student pay highly for an advanced education. The Department still suffers from the want of a permanent Head of senior standing.

PART II.



CHAPTER I. POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1—5 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 5—12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See page 12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See pages 12—17 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 17—18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 19—25 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The Hon'ble Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Olaf Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E., left for England on one year's combined leave on November 16th, 1909, handing over charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General to the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., who was still holding the appointment at the close of the year under report.

9. Frontier Affairs.

2. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the people.

3. The general condition of the agricultural population throughout the year was satisfactory. The harvests were good, and prices, though still high, were lower than in the previous year. The total value of trade was higher than

in 1908-09. Litigation continued to increase. The death-rate per *mille* of population from all causes was only 26.6, the mean death-rate for the previous five years being 30.2. On the whole, then, the year may be considered to have been one of general prosperity. In spite of this, there was some discontent among the agricultural population owing to the large increases in revenue assessment recently sanctioned. Measures were taken for reducing these where they were found to be excessive, and the reductions announced since the close of the year have produced a marked improvement in the attitude of the people.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1908-09 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India.]

4. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The following table shows the demand ^{Demand and Collections.} and realization of fixed land revenue in British districts and in the Tochi and Kurram Agencies * for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	19,37,234	19,43,587
Collections	19,23,241	19,31,374
Percentage of demand realized ...	99.2	99.4

The figures for 1908-09 include Rs. 1,500 artisan tax levied in the Tochi Agency, which were not shown in the figures for the previous year. The remainder of the increase in the year under report is mainly due to the addition of Rs. 5,453 in the Hazara District on account of deferred enhancements.

Of Rs. 12,213 outstanding at the close of the year, Rs. 3,173 have been suspended, and Rs. 8,190 have been struck off as irrecoverable, leaving only Rs. 850 to be collected. Recoveries on account of previous years amounted to Rs. 2,149, leaving Rs. 1,578 in arrears, of which Rs. 469 have been struck off as irrecoverable.

5. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—Land revenue amounting to Rs. 3,173 was suspended during 1908-09 out of the demand for the Rabi 1909 in the Kohat and Peshawar districts. Rs. 153 were remitted in Kohat, and Rs. 2,302 in the Kurram Agency. The suspensions and remissions of revenue in the year 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 1,579 and Rs. 4,832 respectively.

6. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The main variations in the demand under this head depend upon the character of the harvests in the Dera Ismail Khan District, the major portion of which is assessed on the fluctuating system. During 1908-09 the demand for the Province was Rs. 2,46,637, as against Rs. 2,03,294 in the previous year, and only Rs. 407 remained uncollected at its close. The system continues to work well, and is generally appreciated. Since the close of the year 1908-09 it has been decided to appoint three extra Tahsildars for two months at the time of each harvest inspection in the Dera Ismail Khan District, with the object of ensuring the better working of the *kharaba* rules.

7. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—In the year under report the total demand for the Province under the head Miscellaneous Land Revenue was Rs. 1,54,932, as against Rs. 1,49,491 in the previous year. The collections fell, however, from Rs. 1,48,690 in 1907-08 to Rs. 1,49,630. The demand rose by Rs. 8,675 in Bannu, owing to the confiscation of Frontier remissions enjoyed by Wazir inhabitants of the district, but this increase is partly set off by a decrease of Rs. 3,203 in Kohat, due to smaller recoveries than in the previous year under the heads 'Tirni dues' and 'Recovery of the cost of Settlement from Assignees.'

* NOTE.—The figures given in last year's Administration Report, North-West Frontier Province, excluded the figures for Agencies. In the present Report they have in all cases been included.

8. The total land revenue assignments (including revenue assigned in the Tochi and Kurram Agencies) for the year 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 5,18,156. In the year under report the revenue assigned was Rs. 5,56,268, which amounts to 20·4 per cent. of the total land revenue demand. The increase occurs principally in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where both the harvests were above the average, and assignments consequently rose in value from Rs. 1,39,479 in 1907-08 to Rs. 1,76,050 in the year under report.

9. The coercive processes issued for the collection of land revenue, which fell from 2,535 in 1906-07 to 1,789 in 1907-08, have risen again in the year under report to 2,223. The increases occurred chiefly in the Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Imprisonment was resorted to only in one case, which occurred in the Peshawar District.

10. The total amount advanced under the two Acts rose from Rs. 93,028 in 1907-08 to Rs. 1,25,939 in 1908-09. The chief increase occurred in Kohat, where canal irrigation is very limited and carried on by private enterprise only. There was considerable activity in sinking wells, constructing dams for the distribution and retention of flood water and digging tanks and water-channels. Advances made in that district under Act XIX of 1883 rose from Rs. 18,268 in 1907-08 to Rs. 38,745 in the year under report: under Act XII of 1884 the figures in the district for the two years were nearly identical. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan also the sums advanced under the two Acts showed a considerable advance over the figures for the previous year, the demand being principally for loans for purchasing seed; but a large falling-off of Rs. 13,170 is reported from Peshawar, where the advances in the previous year were abnormally high owing to the heavy mortality among bullocks. In Kurram there was an increase of Rs. 7,945 in the advances made under the Agriculturists Loans Act: the crops of 39 villages were almost totally destroyed by hail, and a number of cattle were carried off by floods and rinderpest, or killed by hailstorms. The total amount falling due in 1908-09 on account of loans under the two Acts was Rs. 1,07,248, of which Rs. 95,503 represented principal and Rs. 11,745 interest. Of the total sum due there were collected during the year Rs. 1,03,968.

Much importance is attached to the extension of the loan system under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884, and it is hoped that the allotment at the disposal of the Local Government will be substantially increased.

11. During the year only three applications (all in the Peshawar District) were filed for the ejectment of occupancy tenants. In only one case was ejectment actually effected. The applications for the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants fell from 1,303 in 1907-08 to 1,170 in the year under report, and the ejectments actually effected amounted only to 235, as compared with 247 in the previous year. The general decrease in cases of this kind may be ascribed to the recent completion of Settlement operations in most of the districts.

12. The area of lands acquired for public purposes during the year amounted to 4,185·92 acres, at an average rate of compensation of Rs. 42 per acre, which is the lowest on record. The average price paid per acre in 1907-08 was Rs. 77, and the marked decrease is due to the acquisition of a very large area of waste land in the Peshawar District. Such land amounted to no less than 99 per cent. of the provincial total of lands acquired for public purposes, and was taken up by the Irrigation Department in connection with the Upper Swat Canal project, and by the Military Department at Nowshera and Kacha Garhi near Jamrud for the new Cavalry Cantonment and for an advanced camping-ground respectively. The compensation paid in the Hazara District for very valuable land required for the construction of hospitals averaged Rs. 864 per acre.

2. Surveys.

13. Survey work was in progress in the southern portion of the Hazara District during the cold weather of 1908-09. As mentioned in last year's

Administration Report, the work of Survey Party No. 9 in the Shirani country was brought to a close by the murder by fanatics of Mr. MacDonald in March 1909. The ringleader was subsequently captured and hanged. Party No. 18 continued to work in the year under report on the Bhittani border in the Dera Ismail Khan District. It has been arranged that a dispute relating to the boundary of the Kohat and Mianwali districts should be settled on the spot in conjunction by the two Deputy Commissioners concerned.

3. Settlements.

14. No Settlement operations were undertaken during the year. It was found that in some districts the revenue enhancements sanctioned at last Settlement were unduly severe, and the Government of India, at the close of the year under report, sanctioned the remission of the taxes on date palms in the Trikha Circle of Bannu, and on goats in Hazara. The deferred enhancements of revenue in the Bannu and Kohat districts, and the deferred revenue in that part of the Hazara District in which the final enhancements had not yet been imposed have also been remitted; and the Government of India directed that detailed enquiry be instituted with a view to deciding what further relief is required. The relief will take the form of remissions of revenue to individual villages in the Bannu, Kohat and Hazara districts in those cases where the existing demand is found to be too heavy.

4. Land Records.

15. The total number of Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris in the ~~Establishment~~ Province is the same as last year, and the proportion of agriculturists holding these appointments also remains the same. There has been no improvement with regard to educational qualifications. New Patwari schools have, however, been opened in the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts and in the Kurram Agency, and the number of qualified candidates is now quite sufficient to fill probable vacancies in most of the districts during the current year: in Bannu the number ready for service is sufficient for several years to come. The general conduct of Patwaris has been satisfactory, and the annual papers and detailed *jamabandis* were filed on the due date except in 93 cases in Peshawar and a few cases in Dera Ismail Khan and Kurram.

16. 128,434 mutations were attested in the year under report as ~~Mutations~~ against 125,795 in the previous year. In spite of the rise in the number of cases attested the number which remained pending at the close of the year was 34,591, as compared with 25,479 at the close of 1907-08. The arrears were mainly in the Hazara and Bannu districts. In Hazara a special Naib Tahsildar was employed for this work during the latter part of the year under report, and his services have since been extended for a further period of six months. In Bannu also a special officer was temporarily appointed after the close of the year, and arrears have since been considerably reduced.

5. Government Waste Lands.

17. The revision of the Hazara Forest Regulation has been under consideration, the draft of the revised Regulation, which was forwarded to the Government of India by the Local Administration, having been returned in February 1909 for further examination and report.

18. The area of unclassed forests and Government waste lands has risen ~~Miscellaneous~~ from 129,818 acres in 1907-08 to 222,360 acres in the year under report as a result of the inclusion of the Khwara and Zira Forests situated in the Peshawar and Kohat districts respectively.

The area under cultivation has increased during the year from 2,058.3 to 3,307.3 acres, but the income has fallen from Rs. 25,177 in 1907-08 to Rs. 21,748 in the year 1908-09. The decrease in receipts is due to ordinary fluctuations.

6. Wards' Estates.

Estates under management.

19. No new estates have been brought under management during the year, but the accounts of the estate of the late Muhammad Akbar Khan of Topi, which was brought under management last year, have been for the first time included in this year's Land Revenue Administration Report.

The estate of Abdulla Khan of Mardan was released during the year.

Debts and Assets.

20. The total value of assets other than immoveable property has increased during the year from Rs. 4,38,240 to Rs. 5,27,382. It is satisfactory to note that in the same period the debts have been reduced from Rs. 49,586 to Rs. 20,612. The result of the Court of Wards' management has been particularly satisfactory in the case of the estate of Nawab Allahdad Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, the entire debt of which, amounting to Rs. 30,000 five years ago, has now been paid off with the exception of Rs. 978. On the repeated requests of the Nawab himself the superintendence has been extended for another four years. The estate of Amir Muhammad Khan of Shabkadr has been able to repay a further sum of Rs. 4,975 in liquidation of debts, and the debt of the estate now stands at Rs. 14,617 as against Rs. 19,582 last year.

Income and Expenditure.

21. The gross income of all estates has increased by Rs. 3,228 as compared with last year. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,69,336 to Rs. 1,89,274, but if payment of debts, investments, &c., are excluded, the expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 8,865. The total cost of management has risen in the year under report to Rs. 8,293 from Rs. 6,793 in the previous year, but a reduction will be effected when the orders requiring the payment of Court of Wards' Establishment maintained at head-quarters offices, from the Government rate levied for the purpose, have been carried out.

7. Revenue and Rent-paying classes.

Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

22. The Alienation of Land Act has now been in force in the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan for over five years. It is appreciated by the zamindars, and its operation appears to be beneficial. In no district has the extra work entailed by the Act been found to be excessive. A revised pamphlet containing the law as applicable to the Province and the notifications and instructions for its working was issued during the year.

Transfers of Land.

23. The area of land transferred by gifts and exchange during the year has fallen to 11,613 acres as against 13,862 in the previous year, and the total area transferred by sale was 40,996 acres as compared with 50,175 in the year 1907-08. The area mortgaged with possession rose to 61,316 acres as against 51,208 acres in the previous year, and the area redeemed rose from 71,305 to 73,809 acres. In only four cases was sanction accorded to permanent transfers to money-lenders of land belonging to agricultural tribes.

The price of land shows a substantial rise. In 1904-05 nearly 60,000 acres were mortgaged in order to raise 12 lakhs of rupees. In the year under report 61,316 acres were mortgaged for Rs. 23,63,851. In 1904-05, 39,031 acres of land were sold for Rs. 8,71,794, while in the year under report 40,996 acres were sold for Rs. 14,21,666. The average mortgage money and sale price per acre of cultivated land rose from Rs. 53 and Rs. 98, respectively, in 1907-08 to Rs. 64 and Rs. 106 in 1908-09.

For the first time during the last five years the land mortgaged to agricultural tribes is nearly equal to the land mortgaged by them, and the purchases of land by agriculturists have exceeded the sales. The following tables are interesting:—

	<i>Mortgaged to agricultural tribes.</i>	<i>Mortgaged by agricultural tribes.</i>
	—	—
1904-05	... ... 29,863	53,581
1905-06	... ... 54,396	62,888
1906-07	... ... 34,491	44,082
1907-08	... ... 47,241	48,820
1908-09	... ... 57,137	57,413

	<i>Sales by agricultural tribes.</i>	<i>Sales to agricultural tribes.</i>
	—	—
1904-05	... ... 35,176	22,442
1905-06	... ... 28,187	25,964
1906-07	... ... 28,917	23,626
1907-08	... ... 48,964	41,513
1908-09	... ... 38,635	34,850

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 35 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Course of Legislation.

24. Of the seven Acts passed by the Governor-General of India in Council during the year 1909, six affected the North-West Frontier Province, *viz.*—

- (1) Act No. I of 1909, an Act further to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884, and the Indian Steamships Act, 1884.
- (2) Act No. II of 1909, an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905.
- (3) Act No. IV of 1909, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the punishment of whipping.
- (4) Act No. V of 1909, an Act to amend certain enactments relating to the Army.
- (5) Act No. VI of 1909, an Act further to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.
- (6) Act No. VII of 1909, an Act to remove doubts as to the validity of the marriage ceremony common among the Sikhs called Anand.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1909 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Police cases.

25. The number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year was 5,178, of which 4,231 were returned as true. The corresponding figures last year were 4,993 and 3,958. All districts shared in the increase with the exception of Peshawar. Omitting cases dealing with offences against religion, public nuisances, and offences under special and local laws, the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated fell from 38·6 in 1908 to 34·5 in the year under report.

Murders.

26. There were 297 murders, an increase of 104 on the figures of the previous year. Even taking into account the fact that the figures for the year under report include 10 cases in which a total of 26 persons were killed, the increase is remarkable. The following table gives the murder statistics for each year since the formation of the Province :—

Year.				Number of Murders.
1901	...	...	...	214
1902	...	...	...	191
1903	...	...	...	180
1904	...	...	...	152
1905	...	...	...	196
1906	...	...	...	184
1907	...	...	...	207
1908	...	...	...	193
1909	...	...	...	297

Since the number of murders committed by trans-border residents was practically the same this year as it was last year, cis-border residents were responsible for the entire increase. Relation between the sexes was, as usual, the principal cause leading to murder. Cases of attempted murder rose from 43 to 63.

District Officers assigned various causes to the increase in murder cases. The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, considered that a clue was to be found in the low percentage of convictions in murder cases owing to the tainted nature of the evidence produced in Court, while the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, in commenting upon the increase of violent crime, drew attention to the failure of our system to provide a suitable method of settling disputes relating to women.

27. The following cases deserve special mention :— Special cases.

The affair in which Multan, the notorious raider, and a part of his gang, were captured.

The murder of Private Hands of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The actual murderers were not brought to justice, but punitive measures were taken against certain villagers.

The murder of Lieutenant Macaulay, R. E., who was killed under brutal circumstances from motives of plunder alone. Two of his murderers were hanged, and the guilty village was fined Rs. 1,000.

28. There were 66 dacoity cases during the year under report as ^{Dacoities} against 65 in the previous year. In the Peshawar District only 15 dacoities occurred compared with 42 in 1908, and this decrease was due to the destruction of Multan and his gang. Elsewhere this form of crime continued on the increase. The vast majority of these cases was the work of trans-frontier gangs, aided by individual residents in British territory who gave them information and shelter. In the course of these dacoities 12 Hindus were kidnapped, of whom 10 were eventually released. This particular form of dacoity is becoming increasingly popular. The daring nature of these offences is illustrated by the fact that on one occasion a large amount of property belonging to an officer of the 57th Rifles was carried off in broad daylight on the Kohat-Bannu road, while on another the Naib Tahsildar of Bannu was kidnapped on the same road whilst travelling in the mail tonga.

29. The Criminal Investigation Department was instrumental in ^{Arms} trade, making several captures of arms and ammunition during the year, the most important of which was the seizure of 40 rifles and over 2,000 rounds of ammunition near Nowshera while in course of transport from the Kohat Pass to Boner, and the arrest of four men who were transporting them.

30. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,62,159, ^{Stolen property.} of which 31 per cent. was recovered.

31. Fifty-five proclaimed offenders were arrested as compared with ^{Absconders.} 36 in the previous year. Every effort was made to induce outlaws to come in and settle their cases, but in spite of that and of the large number of arrests the number of names on the register of proclaimed offenders increased to 874, for 520 of which the Peshawar District was responsible.

32. The number of persons actually under surveillance at the close of ^{Bad characters.} the year was 1,839, an increase of 92.

33. The number of persons ordered to find security under Section 110 ^{Preventive measures.} of the Criminal Procedure Code was 287, as against 392 in the previous year.

34. Mr. French held charge of the Department from January 1st to ^{Internal} May 16th, when he was relieved by Mr. Arden Close, who held charge for the administration remainder of the year.

Seven hundred and eighty-two enrolments were made during the year, but, on the other hand, 183 resignations had to be accepted and 135 men were discharged chiefly for the reason that their mental abilities were unequal to even the simplest duties.

One officer and 46 men were dismissed the service, a slight reduction on the previous year, and minor departmental punishments amounted to 471.

Rewards.

35. Three hundred and ninety-five Police Officers of all ranks were rewarded for good work during the year compared with 707 and 485 in the preceding two years.

Inspector Pandit Thana Ram had the title of Rai Sahib conferred upon him as an acknowledgment of his excellent work and long service, and Sub-Inspector Mehr Das was granted the Order of Merit for excellent service in the extermination of a gang of outlaws.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1909 and in the Statistics of British India.]

General.

36. The number of offences of all kinds reported during the year was 21,839 against 21,603 in 1908, and was the highest recorded since the formation of the Province. The following table shows the chief statistics for 1909 compared with those of the two previous years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Number of offences of all kinds reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Percentage of true cases.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons under trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted.
1907 ...	19,720	14,004	71	13,125	28,077	13,361	47.58
1908 ...	21,603	15,352	71	14,290	31,494	14,710	46.74
1909 ...	21,839	15,524	71.8	14,078	30,711	13,644	46

Of the total number of offences of all kinds reported 12,154, or 56 per cent., as compared with 53 per cent. in 1908, were under the Indian Penal Code. Of these, 66 per cent. were returned as true, while in 1908 the percentage was 64. 6,707 cases under the Code were brought to trial and 2,078 ended in conviction as compared with 6,268 and 2,074 in the previous year.

In Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan there was an increase in the number of offences brought to trial, while the figures for Peshawar showed a decrease compared with those of 1908. For Kohat the figures were fairly stationary.

The statistics of the year show an increase in violent crime generally throughout the Province, that in murder cases being especially marked. The District Magistrate, Peshawar, in his report deplored the low percentage of convictions of those accused of homicidal crime owing to lack of evidence, while the District Magistrate, Kohat, commented on the difficulty of preventing murders owing to the existence of gangs of outlaws on the confines of the district. Murders in the Bannu District rose from 26 in 1908 to 54. The majority of these arose out of intrigues connected with women. In that district kidnapping was as frequent as ever.

Work of the Magistracy.

37. Of the total number of offences reported 26 per cent. were dismissed *in limine*. This is the same figure as was recorded last year, and may be regarded as satisfactory. There was a satisfactory increase during the year

under report of cases in which complainants were ordered to pay compensation for bringing frivolous and vexatious complaints. Honorary Magistrates, sitting singly and in benches, disposed of 1,989 cases during the year as against 1,803 in 1908.

The Chief Commissioner had under consideration the desirability of establishing benches of Honorary Magistrates in rural areas, and the Judicial Commissioner expressed his opinion that some such development might be tried experimentally with advantage.

38. During the year under report 26 persons suffered capital punishment as compared with 10 in 1908, and 40 persons were sentenced to transportation for life—an increase of 13 over the figures of the previous year. The proportion of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment to whom solitary confinement was awarded was 47 per cent. against 45 in 1908.

Out of a sum of Rs. 79,464 realized from Rs. 1,12,211 imposed as fines (71 per cent. as against 76 per cent. in 1908), Rs. 14,318 were paid as compensation. Sentences of whipping totalled 107 under the Whipping Act and 11 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

39. Of 795 persons who appealed to District Magistrates, 267 had Appeals and their sentences reduced or reversed, and Sessions Judges interfered in the Revisions. sentences of 286 of the total number of 784 persons who appealed to them. The sentences of no less than 58 persons were enhanced by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, but this high figure is explained by the fact that the Sessions Judge, Derajat, found it necessary to enhance the sentences of 24 persons concerned in one riot case.

40. The two Sessions Courts disposed of 110 Sessions cases, 565 criminal Sessions Courts appeals, and 131 criminal revisions. The average duration of Sessions cases was 48 days in Peshawar and 68 in Derajat, while that of appeals was 11 days in both courts.

41. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 40 references in murder cases, 134 criminal appeals, and 122 revision cases, as compared with 20, 118 and 98 in the previous year. Capital sentences were confirmed in the case of 26 persons. Six persons under sentence of death were acquitted.

In addition to the above, 3 murder references and 4 appeals received from trans-border Political Agencies were disposed of during the year.

42. The number of references to Councils of Elders rose from 182 to 220, while the percentage of convictions fell from 47 to 40. The new system of Jirga Sessions inaugurated in 1908 continued to be practised in this Province, and on the whole District Magistrates were inclined to favour it.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Province for 1909 and in the Statistics of British India.]

43. The year 1909 opened with a total convict population for all jails Convicts. and lock-ups of 920, and closed with a population of 1,011. At the opening of the year 1908 the total population was 1,063.

Admissions (to jails only) by direct committal, which stood at 3,145 for the year 1908, fell to 3,004 in the year under report. Among those admitted were 12 males and 1 female under 16 years of age, as against 11 and 1, respectively, in the previous year.

44. There were 273 prisoners in jails and lock-ups awaiting trial on Under-trial January 1st, 1909. 4,677 were received during the year, and 301 remained at its close.

Civil prisoners.

45. One hundred and thirty-two civil prisoners were received during the year, as compared with 117 in 1908.

Average Jail population.

46. The daily average of prisoners of all classes fell from 1,323 in 1908 to 1,285 in 1909.

Accommodation.

47. At the end of the year there was accommodation for 1,606 prisoners of all classes, as against provision for 1,564 at its beginning. The increase is due to new construction carried out in the Peshawar and Kohat jails, and to re-adjustment of the existing jail accommodation at Dera Ismail Khan. All the jails in the Province were overcrowded at some time of the year, with the exception of Dera Ismail Khan. The Peshawar Jail was overcrowded on no less than 239 days, the Bannu Jail on 120, the Kohat Jail on 43, and the Abbottabad Jail on 2 days only. The overcrowding was in many cases due to a sudden influx of large numbers of political and under-trial prisoners. Projects are about to be taken in hand for increasing the accommodation in the Peshawar and Bannu jails.

Health.

48. The general health of the convicts has been good. There were five deaths from typhus in the Peshawar Jail, the disease being endemic in the hills round the valley. The total admissions to hospital per *mille* of average strength fell to 1,105, as compared with 1,282 in the previous year; but deaths rose from 14.42 in 1908 to 22.99 in 1909. In spite of the rise in the number of deaths, the year under report was a distinctly healthier one for convicts than either 1907 or 1908.

Conduct and discipline.

49. There was no escape or attempt at escape during the year. The number of offences committed by convicts fell from 1,368 in 1908 to 1,157 in the year under report. Whipping was inflicted in 5 cases as against 2 in 1908. Revised rules for the working of the remission system were brought into force from January 1st, 1909; the new system has been working satisfactorily, and only two convicts failed to earn any remission. An average of 10 per cent. of the total convicts were employed as convict officers during the year, and on the whole did well.

Expenditure.

50. The total gross expenditure incurred in 1909 on guarding and maintaining the prisoners of all classes in the Province was Rs. 1,04,435, or Rs. 169 less than in the previous year.

Earnings.

51. The total net earnings of jail Manufactories in 1909 amounted to Rs. 6,214, as compared with Rs. 5,645 in the previous year. The sum realized from the sale of the produce of jail gardens has risen from Rs. 1,828 in 1908 to Rs. 2,364 in 1909.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1909 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Institutions.

52. The number of suits instituted during the year rose from 23,432 to 25,585. Every district shared in the increase, the figures for Hazara being the most remarkable.

Various explanations were given by Judicial Officers for this state of affairs. The District Judge of Hazara considered that the chief reason for increased litigation was the high price of food stuffs prevailing throughout the year, the credit of agriculturists with the money-lenders, which the Alienation of Land Act had tended to weaken, being thus strengthened. This theory is equally applicable to the other districts of the Province, and is certainly worth consideration. Since the formation of the Province litigation has increased year by year, and whatever the pre-disposing causes in any particular year, the *fons et origo* of the evil is the inherent litigiousness of the people themselves. They love litigation for its own sake. No reform of our legal system will lessen the yearly number of suits instituted, but in the enlightening influence of civilization on the people themselves we may reasonably expect the remedy.

53. The total value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 31,29,818 ^{Value of suits.} as against Rs. 30,13,531 in 1908. The fact that of the total number of suits instituted 78 per cent. were under 100 rupees in value is an indication of the frivolous way in which litigation was resorted to.

54. Of the 29,886 suits for disposal before the District Courts, ^{Disposals of} 27,585 (or 92 per cent. as in 1908) were disposed of—a very satisfactory ^{original cases.} result. The average duration of contested cases was 36 days.

55. The work disposed of by Cantonment Small Cause Courts showed ^{Cantonment} ^{Small Cause} a considerable increase over the figures of last year. Of the total 716 suits ^{Courts.} disposed of, 380 were decided in the Nowshera Court. An Assistant Cantonment Magistrate was temporarily appointed in the Peshawar Cantonment.

56. District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers disposed ^{Appellate} ^{work.} of 507 appeals as compared with 587 in 1908. In 17 per cent. of the appeals disposed of the decisions of the original courts were modified or reversed against 29 per cent. in 1908. The average duration of appeals was 40 days.

The two Divisional Judges disposed of 909 regular and 51 miscellaneous appeals as compared with 1,276 and 73 in 1908. In Peshawar the disposals of regular appeals fell from 1,071 to 613. The decrease was due to the much larger number of sessions cases and to the very limited period of the appointment of the Additional Divisional Judge, who worked for less than a month and disposed of 80 appeals only.

There were special difficulties in the disposal of civil work in both courts, and the work of the year was regarded by the Judicial Commissioner as satisfactory..

The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 7 appeals from original decrees, 51 appeals from appellate decrees, 15 miscellaneous appeals and 96 revisions.

57. Out of a total of 19,545 applications for the execution of decrees, ^{Execution of} 17,613 were disposed of. Of these, 32 per cent. were satisfied in full, the ^{decrees.} percentage for last year being 29.

58. The total number of processes—civil, criminal and revenue—issued ^{Process-} during the year was 182,144, as compared with 175,590 in 1908. The net ^{serving} ^{establishment.} profit accruing to Government from fees was Rs. 22,717. During the year under report the Judicial Commissioner submitted to the Local Government proposals for raising the scale of pay of the process-serving establishment—a much needed reform.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the North-West Frontier Province, 1909, and in the Statistics of British India.]

59. The total number of documents, both compulsory and optional, ^{General.} registered during the triennium 1907 to 1909 is given below:—

1907	...	...	...	...	...	8,567
1908	...	...	...	...	...	9,821
1909	...	...	...	...	...	10,129

The rise is chiefly due to the transactions arising from the great demand for land in the vicinity of the recently constructed Paharpur Canal.

60. The total value of the property affected by registered deeds was ^{Business.} 77.6 lakhs as against 55.9 in 1908.

61. The number of offices remained the same (29) as in the year 1908. ^{Agency.}

62. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 35,688 in 1908 to ^{Finance.} Rs. 38,978 in the year under report, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 9,289 to Rs. 9,787.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1908-09 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Constitution.

63. There has been no change in the constitution or jurisdiction of the District Boards of the Province during the year.

Working.

64. The prescribed number of meetings was held in all cases, and no meeting adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of members, however, declined. The minimum limit of attendance was realized in all districts except Bannu and Peshawar. In the latter district the percentage of attendance was 29.7 only, which is partly due to the distance from head-quarters at which many of the members reside. The Board, however, has previously earned a reputation for apathy.

Additional rules for regulating their Provident Funds were framed during the year by all the District Boards. The Primary School at Teri in Kohat was raised to the status of a Middle School. Packets of quinine in ready-made doses were freely distributed to the rural population through the members of the District Boards in the districts of Hazara and Bannu.

The separation of the District Board and Municipal offices has been effected in all districts, and each office is now self-contained.

Finance.

65. The closing balance on March 31st, 1909, amounted to Rs. 1,18,815 as against Rs. 93,553 last year. After excluding debt head transactions the total income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,54,749, as against Rs. 3,16,489 in the previous year. The increase in income is, however, rather apparent than real. Under the head Education the income rose by nearly Rs. 50,000, but this is chiefly due to the fact that contributions from Government for the extension of primary education have been shown under this head in accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in Finance Department Resolution No. 6902-A., dated November 19th, 1907, which directs that all contributions due from and to Government should in future be shown under each specific head, instead of being adjusted against each other, and net results only exhibited in the accounts. The total expenditure for the year rose from Rs. 2,86,029 to Rs. 3,32,945. The expenditure on education as compared with the total income of all the District Boards represents a percentage of 21.6 against the prescribed minimum of 24 per cent. All the Boards in the Province have expended more than the prescribed minimum (12.5) of their incomes on medical relief, the percentages varying from 17 in Dera Ismail Khan to 29.7 in Hazara.

The Government grant-in-aid for the augmentation of the resources of District Boards amounted to Rs. 54,000. A sum of Rs. 5,439 was also allotted to the Boards on account of arrears of the past year, and the special grant for the extension of primary education was continued during the year under report.

9. Municipalities.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1908-09 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Constitution.

66. The small Municipality of Nawanshahr in the Hazara District was converted into a Notified Area with effect from January 1st, 1909. No other changes in constitution took place during the year under report.

Working.

67. One hundred and thirty-eight ordinary and 53 special meetings were held during the year, as compared with 161 and 57, respectively, in the year 1907-08. The prescribed minimum number of meetings was held by all Committees except Abbottabad and Kulachi. The average attendance of members was satisfactory, and no meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. Sub-Committees constituted on the ward system exist in most of the larger Municipalities, and their working, as well as the general working of the Committees, has been satisfactory.

Consequent on its conversion into a Notified Area the provisions of the Municipal Act as a whole have been withdrawn in Nawanshahr, and certain sections of the Act only were extended to this area and also to the Tank Notified Area. Additional rules for regulating their Provident Funds were adopted by all the Municipal Committees except Haripur, and by the Tank Notified Area. During the year the octroi limits of the Municipality have been revised at Kohat, and the Assistant Commissioner has been appointed Vice-President. The offices of the Municipal Committees and District Boards have been separated in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, and, since the close of the year, in Hazara also.

68. The accounts of all Municipalities and Notified Areas were again ~~Finance.~~ audited under the peripatetic system. The system works well, and the accounts are found to be well kept. The total income of all Municipalities, exclusive of Debt Head Transactions, amounted to Rs. 5,87,746 as against Rs. 5,47,293 in the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,13,712, as compared with Rs. 5,06,642 in 1907-08. The income of Notified Areas went up from Rs. 24,415 in 1907-08 to Rs. 27,967 in 1908-09, and in the same period the expenditure also rose from Rs. 24,939 to Rs. 29,658. Exclusive of deposits the closing balance held by Municipalities at the end of the year was Rs. 2,43,237 against Rs. 2,13,654 at the end of 1907-08, and the closing balance of Notified Areas on March 31st, 1909, was Rs. 19,792, or nearly Rs. 2,000 more than the closing balance for the previous year.

The largest increase in the income of Municipalities is to be found under the head "Grants and Contributions for general and special purposes," Rs. 35,000 having been granted by Government to the Peshawar (Rs. 20,000) and Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 15,000) Municipalities for improving the sanitary condition of these towns.

The percentage of expenditure devoted to the several main heads in the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 is shown below :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
General Administration ...	... 13·2	13·2
Public Safety ...	... 16·3	15·7
„ Health and Convenience ...	... 53·6	53·5
„ Instruction ...	... 12·5	13
Miscellaneous ...	... 4·4	4·6

69. The ordinary malarial fever prevailed in Peshawar, Kohat, ~~General~~ Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi during the autumn of 1908, and cholera also made its appearance in nearly all the Municipalities. There was also a slight outbreak of plague in Dera Ismail Khan. The special grant allotted by Government for sanitary purposes to the Municipalities of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan was expended in part in the employment of Assistant Health Officers, and the Dera Ismail Khan Municipal Committee also utilized it in improving the sanitation of the town. Fires did serious damage during the year in Peshawar and Kohat. The Baffa bazar, which was destroyed by fire in 1906-07, has been rebuilt on an improved plan during the year under report.

10. Military.

70. The number of recruits who enlisted in the Native Army from the Province during the year ending on March 31st, 1910, was 862 as compared with 1,273 in the previous year. 647 joined the Northern and 215 the Southern Army. There was a large decrease in the number of Pathans, other than Afridis, recruited—i.e. from 730 in the year 1908-09 to 383 in the year under report. The recruitment of Afridis rose in the same period from 84 to 103.

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1908-09, in the Statistics of British India, and in the Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th June 1909.]

Agricultural Department.

71. Owing to the absence of a Deputy Director of Agriculture no progress was made with the scheme of agricultural experiments. The land purchased for the Peshawar Experimental Farm was under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and was sown in the kharif with maize and cotton, but was left fallow in Rabi 1909. The crops were poor. The cultivation was not experimental, but only intended to serve the purpose of equalizing the productive power of the area. Towards the close of the year it was decided, with the approval of the Government of India, that in place of a Deputy Director of Agriculture an Agri-Horticulturist should be appointed. Mr. Robertson Brown, Superintendent of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, has been, since the close of the year, selected for the post. He will devote special attention to fruit culture, which is of particular importance in this Province.

Experiments.

72. Experiments made with American Dharwar cotton and Hissar cotton in the Bannu District were not successful owing to the light nature of the soil in that district. In Dera Ismail Khan the cotton sown early in March produced no yield, while that sown from April to June gave a good outturn. Experiments were made with turmeric in the Bannu District, but the result was not encouraging. No new products or agricultural implements were introduced during the year with the exception of one Raja Reaper and one Raja Winnowing Machine which were purchased by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The Reaper did not commend itself to the zamindars.

Prices.

73. Owing to large exports down-country on account of the high prices obtainable there, and also owing to the military operations in 1908, the prices of all food-grains generally ruled high throughout the Province.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-10.]

Weather.

74. The rainfall during the year under report was generally in excess of the average in all the districts except Bannu, where there was a slight deficiency.

Showers in May and June were generally favourable for sowing except in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, where there was no rain at all in May. The rainfall in July and August was copious throughout the Province, except in Peshawar and in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu District. The October rains were generally deficient—adversely affecting the outturn. Except in Dera Ismail Khan, however, the kharif harvest was on the whole fairly good.

November was a totally dry month, but the winter rains set in in the second week of December, permitting extensive late sowings, and there was a good rainfall in January. The rabi harvest of 1910 was good.

Calamities of the season.

75. Hailstorms occurred in seven villages of the Kohat District in September 1909, and in April and May 1910 there were hailstorms of some severity in the same district. The rabi crop in the Marwat Tahsil, Bannu, suffered

severely from hail, and villages in Tochi and Kurram suffered from the same calamity. A total sum of Rs. 5,550 was remitted. Heavy floods in July 1909 did immense damage to irrigation channels and dams in the Dera Ismail Khan District, materially restricting rabi cultivation.

76. Wheat, the most important crop in the Province, covered 1,028,161 Crops. acres, a slight decrease compared with the area of the previous year.

The total area under sugarcane amounted to 30,665 acres, while cotton and rapesed were sown over 32,595 acres and 93,096 acres respectively. Conditions for sowing rapesed were very unfavourable compared with the previous year, when the area sown was 227,962 acres.

The total area sown in the Province amounted to 2,823,667 acres.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities and District Boards for 1908-09.]

77. As stated in paragraph 71 of this Chapter, Mr. Robertson Brown, Appointment Superintendent of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, was appointed to this Province and designated Superintendent of Farms. He will devote special attention to horticulture.

78. The Municipalities of the Province spent Rs. 14,182 on arbori-General culture and public gardens as compared with Rs. 11,992 in the previous year.

The District Boards spent Rs. 16,030 on arboriculture as against Rs. 14,718 in the previous year, and Rs. 8,143 on public gardens compared with Rs. 7,839 in the previous year.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Hazara Forest Division for the year 1908-09.]

79. The actual change in area made in the year under report has Alteration in been slight, but 616 acres have been added to the recorded area of Civil area. Protected Forests owing to correction of mistakes in the Settlement Records, and 591 acres, being the area of the Jhabba Jheel, which were omitted in previous returns have now been included in the recorded area of Military Reserved Forests in the Peshawar District.

80. Lines 20 feet wide were cleared along $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the boundaries Demarcations. of forests in the Khanpur Range, and similar lines, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, were cut in the Dungagali Range.

81. Five survey sheets of the Khanpur Range were published during Surveys. the year on a scale of 4-inches to the mile. A special map on a scale of 1-inch to the mile was published to illustrate the Dungagali and Thandiani Range Working Plan.

82. Seventeen miles of new paths were constructed and 57 miles re-Communications. paired against $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 32 miles, respectively, last year.

83. The record of forest offences of the year shows 958 cases as Forest offences. compared with 908 last year. Although the cases of the present year are somewhat less than in 1907-08, they have for the past two years shown a very marked increase over the average for the years 1904-05 to 1906-07. The large number during the year under report cannot be attributed to a poor grass crop, as the rains were particularly good. It is probably due in part to insufficient superior staff, and consequent frequent transfer, and in part to the fact that punishments inflicted by the courts for these offences are not sufficiently severe to act as a deterrent.

84. During the year 13 fires occurred, burning 125 acres, which is a Protection from fire. satisfactory reduction as compared with the figures for the previous year, in which 23,295 acres were burnt. The usual fire protection measures were taken, and in addition, as a punitive measure on account of the excessive fires last

year, the system of closure of certain areas in which villagers enjoy grazing rights or concessions was introduced. In pursuance of this system 11 areas in the Siran Range, aggregating 2,390 acres, and 1 area of 30 acres in Khanpur will remain closed, till April 1st, 1912, to grazing and wood cutting, though not to grass cutting. Furthermore the grass cutting and grazing leases, which have hitherto always been given to the villagers at nominal rates, were not given in the year under report for the forests in the Siran Range, which were burnt last year; and the Khanpur forests, in which serious fires took place last year, have either not been leased, or the area leased has been largely reduced. The effect of these measures will not be fully known for some years, as last year almost all the forests were burnt in which the danger of fires is greatest.

Protection from cattle.

85. The concession of opening all the forests in the Dungagali and Thandiani Ranges last year to free grazing was greatly abused by the villagers, and the proposal to open certain forests to free grazing has accordingly not been carried out. Fifty square miles of the Kagan Range forests were open to all animals during the whole of the year, but the remainder of the Kagan forests and the Siran, Dungagali, Thandiani and Khanpur forests were closed to all animals for at any rate a part of the year. The number of cattle impounded during the year was 604 as compared with 605 impounded in the previous year.

Improvements of forest growth.

86. The seed year was not good for either deodar, blue pine or chil. Silver fir, however, seeded well, and owing to the frequent rains throughout the hot weather seedlings of broad-leaved species sprang up more abundantly than usual. Artificial reproduction, where it has taken the form of planting out transplants from nurseries, has been generally successful. The sowing of deodar direct in the forests has been a complete failure, but sowings of broad-leaved trees have been more successful.

Improvement fellings were as usual carried out in conjunction with the selection fellings. Thirty-seven acres in the Kagan Range were thinned in the interest of deodar, and an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of dense chil pole forest was also thinned. Much of this latter work is still urgently required, but the disposal of the produce presents difficulties, which it is hoped to meet by utilizing small chil poles as firewood for troops.

Produce outturn.

87. An outturn of 414,816 cubic feet of timber and 395,489 cubic feet of fuel was removed from the forests during the year, as compared with 663,994 and 306,128 cubic feet respectively in the year 1907-08.

Timber launched and received.

88. During the year 46,415 deodar logs containing 1,817,444 cubic feet of timber were launched from the forests, while 43,795 logs containing 1,467,176 cubic feet were received at the sale depôts; 96,023 and 77,889 scantlings were launched and received respectively. The percentage of launchings not received went down from 12 in the case of logs and 20 in the case of scantlings at the end of the year 1907-08 to 6 and 19, respectively, at the end of the year under report.

Finance.

89. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the division for the last three years:—

		Revenue.		Expenditure.		Surplus.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1906-07	1,68,841	85,467	88,374	
1907-08	2,31,166	89,192	1,41,974	
1908-09	1,75,688	82,116	93,572	

The decrease in revenue (Rs. 55,500) is due (i) to the sale in 1907-08 for Rs. 16,500 of departmentally extracted scantlings, the revenue of which would have been received in the year under report had the scantlings been floated down and sold in Jhelum in the usual course, and (ii) to the decrease in the number of trees sold. Several causes contributed to this (ii), of which may be mentioned the shortage in the supply of blue pine poles, due to the unduly large number sold in 1907-08, and the fact that little chil was sold in view of the Siran Working Plan having been held in abeyance. The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to the stopping of departmental timber works and the substitution of the sale of standing trees.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Reports on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1908-09 and 1909-10 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

KOHAT SALT MINES.

1908-09.

90. The sales, 457,417 maunds, and issues, 457,614 maunds, were more General by 4,442 maunds and 3,959 maunds, respectively, than those of 1907-08.

419,167 maunds were declared for places in British territory. The exports to Kohat increased by 62,864 maunds, but the exports to Peshawar were less by 42,130 maunds than in the previous year.

91. 197,051 maunds were carried by the railway to stations in the Transport. Peshawar Valley, as compared with 148,080 maunds in 1907-08.

92. The system of paying duty into treasuries instead of at the quarries Payment. continued to work well.

93. Two accidents occurred during the year—both fatal. At Malgin a Accidents. miner was buried in a landslip and at Jatta a miner was killed while sleeping by the sudden fall of debris.

1909-10.

94. The sales, 446,518 maunds, and issues, 446,293 maunds, of Kohat General salt during the year were less by 10,899 maunds and 11,321 maunds, respectively, than those of 1908-09.

In the quantity of salt sent to Swat there was a decrease of 14,797 maunds, and a slight increase in the quantity sent to Bajaur, Kabul and Tirah. 420,614 maunds were declared for places in British territory, an increase over the figures of the previous year.

95. 146,347 maunds of Kohat salt were carried by railway to stations Transport. in the Peshawar Valley, as compared with 197,051 maunds in 1908-09.

96. The new dépôt at Jatta was completed and opened after the Improvements. close of the year under report, and the new system under which all salt has to be stored in the dépôt by the miners before sale and the salt has to be sold by weight instead of by blocks was introduced without any difficulty.

97. No serious accident occurred during the year.

Accidents.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1909.]

98. There were 3 factories working in the Province during 1909, as compared with 2 in the previous year. All three are situated in the Peshawar District and are cotton-cleaning concerns, while the one that was started during

the year under report is also used for oil-pressing and salt-grinding. On an average 173 hands per diem were employed. The sanitary and protective arrangements were satisfactory, and no accident occurred.

Two of the factories closed regularly on Sundays, and the system of the midday stoppage was observed by all three. No inspections were made during the year, and the attention of the officers responsible has been drawn to this omission.

7. Trade.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909-10.]

General.

99. The following remarks deal with the trans-frontier trade of the Province for the triennium 1907-1910 :—

During the period under report arrangements for the registration of the external land trade of the Province were improved. Fixation of standard loads secured uniformity of calculation which previously did not exist, while the registration of trade with the Mahsuds, the Wazirs and Kurram was placed on a sound footing.

In the triennium the total value of the trade (excluding treasure) rose by 48 lakhs of rupees over the corresponding figures of the previous three years. This increase, however, was wholly in imports, the exports having in fact diminished by five lakhs. The cause is to be found in the fact that the period under report was eminently one of high prices in India.

The total value of trade during the triennium amounted to Rs. 6,91,58,532, of which imports accounted for Rs. 2,81,11,426.

The proportion borne by the trade of the various tracts for the three years comprising the triennium under report to the Provincial total is given below :—

		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Tirah	...	...	5	4
Afghanistan	...	...	46	45
Swat, Bajaur, &c.	...	...	48	43
Buner	...	...	1	1
Waziristan	...	...	2	2
Kurram	...	...	5	5
Total	...	100	100	100

Tirah.

100. The trade with Tirah was slack. Its total value in 1907-08 was nearly 13 lakhs of rupees, but owing to the Zakha Khel and Mohmand Expeditions and the temporary closure of the Khyber in 1908 it fell to 11 lakhs in 1908-09. In 1909-10 it gave no substantial signs of recovery, the value being the same as in the previous year. At the same time it is to be remembered that the average of the preceding triennium was only $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Comparing 1909-10 with the previous two years the chief increases in imports occurred in "Dyeing material" and "Fruits", while decreases appeared mainly in "Provisions", "Fibrous products", "Cordage and Rope", "Fire-wood" and "Unmanufactured articles of merchandise".

In 1909-10 there was an increase in exports of Raw cotton, European Piece-goods and Sugar refined and unrefined, compared with the two previous years. The increasing demand for these articles points to growing prosperity amongst the tribes.

The most marked decrease in exports for 1909-10 was under the head "Twist and Yarn, Indian," which fell from Rs. 39,000 in 1907-08 to Rs. 8,000 in 1909-10. Trade in iron similarly showed a decrease.

101. Exclusive of treasure the total value of trade with Afghanistan in Afghanistan, 1909-10 amounted to 93 lakhs of rupees against 105 lakhs in 1907-08 and 91 lakhs in 1908-09.

Of the six trade routes to Afghanistan the most important are the Khyber and Gomal Passes. The trade by these two routes alone amounted in 1909-10 to 52 lakhs of rupees, or more than half of the total trade.

In comparing the figures for 1909-10 with those of the two previous years, it is to be borne in mind that from May 1908 Afghan trade by the Kurram route ceased to be classed as Afghan.

Comparing the import figures of 1909-10 with those of the previous year, the most remarkable increases are under the heads of "Leather manufactured" and "Timber." The value of the former increased from Rs. 7,500 in 1908-09 to Rs. 33,000, and of the latter from Rs. 66,000 to Rs. 2,53,000. On the other hand there was a considerable decrease in the imports of fruits from Afghanistan, for which no good reason can be assigned.

The export trade in "Leather manufactured" and "Sugar refined" grew remarkably during the triennium. The former rose from Rs. 2,03,000 in 1907-08 to Rs. 3,21,000 in 1908-09 and to Rs. 5,52,000 in 1909-10, while the gradation of value of the latter during the three years was Rs. 1,88,000, Rs. 1,96,000, Rs. 3,90,000. These figures point to increased luxury of living in Afghanistan. Decreases in exports were chiefly under the heads "Twist and Yarn" (European and Indian) and "Piece-goods" (European and Indian). It is reported that the large exports of these commodities in previous years exceeded the demand. The export of cattle also continued to fall during the triennium: this was partly due to scarcity of fodder in Afghanistan.

102. The total trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur amounted to $114\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs Dir, Swat and Bajaur. Out of this, trade to the value of Rs. 69 lakhs was registered at Malakand. Of the four routes leading to Dir, Swat and Bajaur, the Mangal route in the Hazara District alone exhibited a contraction. The trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur reached its highest figure in 1907-08, *viz.* Rs. $129\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, falling to Rs. $112\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1908-09, rising again in 1909-10. The increase over 1908-09 was confined to imports, while exports showed a considerable decrease.

The most notable increases in imports occurred in "Rice," "Skins of sheep and goats" and "Mustard and rape," while decreases occurred in imports of "Fruits other kinds," "Gram and pulses," "Other spring crops" and "Other rain crops."

The export trade in "Spices other kinds" continued to expand, the enormous rise pointing to greater purchasing power and to a more pronounced taste for luxury. The decreases in the export trade—referred to above as considerable—were chiefly in Piece-goods (European and Indian).

103. The trade with Boner fell to a very low level in the last year of Boner. The preceding triennium. The total value of the trade for 1909-10 was still much below that for 1904-05, but the progress during the triennium now under report was on the whole satisfactory. The total value of the trade for 1909-10 was Rs. 4,58,792 compared with Rs. 4,03,965 in 1908-09.

Waziristan.

104. The total value of trade with Waziristan for 1909-10 amounted to Rs. 4,08,976—a decrease of Rs. 60,000 compared with 1908-09. The decrease was the more remarkable, as the figures for 1908-09 did not include trade with Southern Waziristan for the six months April to September 1908. The contraction appeared wholly in imports.

Turis of
Kurram.

105. The total value of trade with the Turis of Kurram amounted to Rs. 14,32,342 during 1909-10. The imports were insignificant except "Fibrous products", "All other kinds of fruits", "Wheat", "Rice", "Other rain crops", "Hides of cattle" and "Skins of sheep and goats."

The most important exports were Piece-goods, manufactured leather, Salt and Sugar.

Tea.

106. The total value of Indian teas exported to foreign countries in 1909-10 amounted to Rs. 2,48,513 against Rs. 2,44,378 in 1908-09. The export of foreign teas also rose in the year by Rs. 7,700.

Salt.

107. During the triennium under report the export trade in salt declined from 351,425 maunds in 1907-08 to 281,436 maunds in 1908-09 and to 280,058 maunds in 1909-10.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Reports of the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-10.]

Expenditure.

108. The total expenditure on Civil Works amounted to Rs. 20,66,106 as against Rs. 16,61,008 last year.

Works during
the year.

109. The principal works carried out in each district during the year were as follows :—

A.—BUILDINGS.

(1) *Peshawar*.—The new court for the District Magistrate, with Treasury building, *malkhana*, guard room and *havalat*, was completed during the year, and also a house for the Sessions Judge and two blocks of hospitals for the Police.

Progress was made in the building of various offices in connection with the new District Court, and of quarters for the subordinate officials of various Departments, and a house was purchased for the accommodation of the Political Agent, Khyber.

In Nowshera additions were made to the Police Barracks.

(2) *Kohat*.—The construction of a house for the Accountant, Military Works Services, of quarters for the Police Hospital Assistant, and of additional buildings for the Samana Rifles was completed, and progress was made in repairing the roof of the Kurram Hospital, in constructing new treasury building, Kohat, and quarters for the Deputy Commissioner's Head Clerk, and in providing additional accommodation in the Police Lines.

(3) *Bannu*.—Among new works completed in Bannu may be mentioned the construction of a new Police Station at Mirian and the conversion of the Circuit House into quarters for the Commandant, Border Military Police. Progress was made in the extension of the jail, in the provision of steel pipes for the syphon of the auxiliary water-supply at Miramshah, and in the construction of certain additions to the Military Works Services Office, Bannu.

(4) *Derajat*.—The construction of a Civil and Militia post at Jandola was completed, and additions and alterations were made to the Post Office, Dera Ismail Khan.

(5) *Abbottabad District*.—The more important works completed during the year were:—The construction of a Police Station in Abbottabad, the construction of a Civil rest-house in Nathiagali and the moving of the Civil hospital from Nathiagali to Mochi Dhara.

B.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) *Peshawar*.—The Gulabad boat-bridge on the Peshawar-Charsadda road was completed, and progress was made in the metalling of certain portions of the Peshawar-Shabkadr road.

(2) *Nowshera*.—The road from Shahbazgarhi to Swabi was metalled, and the Khushalgarh boat-bridge equipment was removed and a boat-bridge erected at Jehangira.

(3) *Kohat*.—Improvements were made in the Lachi-Shakardarra road and in the Bahadur Khel-Gurguri road.

The metalling of the Hangu-Thal road was completed.

(4) *Bannu*.—The following works were completed during the year:—

Constructing metalled road to connect Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan road outside cantonments.

Constructing aprons and protective walls for certain causeways and embankments in the Chingoshta Nullah.

Extending the causeways in the Latammar Nullah.

Progress was made in the widening of the Idak-Spinwam road.

(5) *Derajat*.—A 3-span bridge was constructed in mile 21, furlong 7, on the Dera-Tank-Murtaza road.

The bridge over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was put up on 1st October 1909 and dismantled on 21st April 1910.

Communications to the Nishpa Post were improved, and progress was made in the construction of a reservoir at Saggoo on the Dera Ismail Khan-Pezu road.

C.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The water-supply works at Landi Kotal were completed, and progress was made in the pipe line from the new source of supply to the existing reservoir in Nathiagali.

D.—GENERAL.

The work of boring a well at Giloti on the Dera-Pezu road was abandoned after a depth of 350 feet had been reached. The water, though fit for drinking purposes, was not highly recommended by the Principal Medical Officer.

The construction of bunds round the city and cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan was stopped, as the work was pronounced unnecessary owing to the advent of the Paharpur Canal, which acts both as an embankment and as a drain against spill water on the north and west.

9. Irrigation.

[Further information will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909-10.]

A.—LOWER SWAT RIVER CANAL.

110. The expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 8,435 against Expenditure. Rs. 23,272 in the previous year, and was incurred on completing the new flour mills and the Rashkai Drainage Scheme. That on Extension and Improvements rose from Rs. 9,049 to Rs. 10,498. The works undertaken were:—Making plantations and sowing spoil banks of the canal, constructing 13 *patwarkhanas* and renewing foot bridge at Ziam. The expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs amounted to Rs. 39,023 as compared with Rs. 32,989 in the previous year.

111. The irrigated area was 166,098 acres, or an increase of 6,471 acres over the area of the previous year. The operations of the year resulted in a profit of 10.93 per cent. on the capital invested. Last year the percentage of profit was 10.47. The total rainfall throughout the district was 17.54, which is slightly above the average total rainfall of the last 22 years.

B.—KABUL RIVER CANAL.

112. The expenditure on Capital Account amounted to Rs. 12,171 against Rs. 2,683 in the previous year, and was incurred on remodelling and extending the Amankot Drainage Scheme. The expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs rose from Rs. 28,907 to Rs. 43,042. The repairs were heavy owing to insufficient provision of drainage works on the new Hazarkhani branch.

113. The total area irrigated was 43,370 acres, the highest on record. The operations of the year resulted in a profit of 8.83 per cent. on the capital invested. Last year the percentage of profit was 12.79. The decrease was due to the large arrears of land revenue realized and credited to the canal last year, and to a larger expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs during the year under report. The rainfall was 10.69 inches, and may be considered normal.

C.—PAHARPUR CANAL.

114. The expenditure on Capital Account amounted to Rs. 33,517 direct and Rs. 987 indirect, and was incurred on completing the Takwara Hill Torrent Syphon and on some other small works. No expenditure was incurred on Extensions and Improvements, but that incurred on Maintenance and Repairs amounted to Rs. 40,739 as compared with Rs. 11,813 in 1908-09. The increase was mainly caused by the abnormal floods in the hill torrents.

115. The whole canal was open for irrigation in the year under report. During kharif the area matured was 5,354 acres and during rabi 4,141 acres, or 9,495 acres for the whole year, as compared with 16,636 acres in 1908-09. The year was most unfavourable. Hill torrents breached the canal, and the river fell in September. The working of the canal showed, on the whole, a loss of Rs. 11,155 as compared with a profit of Rs. 4,213 in the previous year.

D.—UPPER SWAT RIVER CANAL.

116. The total expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 16,79,704. The rest-house at Chakdarra was completed. The final low level alignment from Amandarra to the north portal of the Malakand Tunnel was laid out on the ground. The excavations of the approaches to the tunnel and the clearing of the faces were completed. The generators, alternators, &c., were successfully installed in the Power House, and the transmission line to the Malakand Tunnel Ends was erected. Machine-drilling with the Electric Air Drill was begun. Good progress was made on the Abazai and Machai branches.

E.—CANALS NOT UNDER DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1908-09.]

117. The Michni-Dilazak Canal in Peshawar worked well. The net income after deducting all expenses amounted to Rs. 2,169, or 9 per cent. of the capital outlay against 25 per cent. in 1907-08. This large fall in profits was due to the fact that a recoverable balance of Rs. 4,066 remained outstanding. The Joi-Sheikh and Joi-Zardad also worked steadily. The Paharpur Canal in the Dera Ismail Khan District was extended by 15 miles during the year. In consequence the area irrigated increased to 18,307 acres and the income on account of water-rates to Rs. 21,785. Abnormal floods occurred during the year, and serious damage was done to roads and bridges, and every irrigation dam in the Tank Tahsil was swept away. The damage done in the Dera Ismail Khan District was estimated at Rs. 60,000.

F.—MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

118. The grant for these works during the financial year 1909-10 was ^{New} construction: Rs. 71,000, *viz.* Rs. 46,000 in the Irrigation Department Budget and Rs. 25,000 in the Civil Budget. The whole of the Irrigation Department grant was not utilized and some Rs. 12,000 has since been surrendered to the Irrigation Department. The Civil Budget grant was placed at the disposal of District Officers, and was as usual fully utilized in the construction of dams, embankments, tanks, &c., and in repairing existing channels.

CHAPTER V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1909-10.]

119. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1908-09 and 1909-10. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

HEADS	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		CLOSING BALANCE.	
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	Rs. 38,70,656	Rs. 40,01,563	Rs. 71,82,485	Rs. 71,09,319	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
"(P. W. D.)" ...	28,963	34,850	20,66,106	20,52,665	...	...
Local Funds ...	7,78,599	8,50,189	7,22,122	7,57,286	2,93,554	3,86,457
Municipal Revenue ...	7,70,276	8,05,317	7,38,722	7,66,180	2,66,974	3,06,110
Total ...	54,48,494	58,91,919	1,07,07,505	1,06,85,450	5,80,528	6,92,567

B. Imperial Revenue and Finance.

120. Details of Imperial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

REVENUE.	1908-09.	1909-10.	EXPENDITURE.	1908-09.	1909-10.
I.—Land Revenue ...	Rs. 23,42,121	Rs. 23,30,699	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	Rs. 37,383	Rs. 39,694
II.—Opium ...	18,641	22,916	2.—Assignments and Compensations.	19,642	19,561
III.—Stamps ...	4,86,447	5,20,724	3.—Land Revenue ...	5,57,470	5,87,366
V.—Excise ...	2,86,548	3,18,583	6.—Stamps ...	20,467	19,684
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	9,074	2,214	7.—Excise ...	8,140	8,280
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,29,808	1,32,068	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	948	901
IX.—Forests ...	1,22,782	1,73,305	11.—Forests ...	81,403	77,301
X.—Registration ...	36,928	39,311	12.—Registration ...	9,607	9,949
XII.—Interest ...	12,939	11,768	18.—General Administration ...	3,15,841	3,18,473
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	92,771	1,02,507	19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,43,075	5,52,845
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	17,846	17,679	19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,35,444	1,26,034
XVII.—Police ...	70,893	82,031	20.—Police ...	15,03,270	15,42,871
XIX.—Education ...	484	681	22.—Education ...	1,02,032	86,316
XX.—Medical ...	1,271	660	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	35,384	36,932
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	185	77	24.—Medical ...	1,56,566	1,82,322
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	15,950	12,018	25.—Political ...	32,38,813	30,53,937
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	7,237	9,511	26.—Scientific, &c. ...	33,722	39,279
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,24,408	1,20,055	27.—Territorial, &c. ...	63,274	61,665
XXIX.—Major Works ...	...	...	29.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,18,786	1,19,415
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	69,339	71,456
XXXL.—Civil Works ...	95,223	1,04,756	32.—Miscellaneous ...	28,638	27,296
Total ...	Rs. 38,70,656	Rs. 40,01,563	33.—Domino Relief ...	1,182	...
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (ROADS AND BUILDINGS)—			43.—Minor Works ...	22,686	33,938
XXXIX.—Civil Works ...	28,963	34,850	45.—Civil Works ...	80,593	99,824
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (IRRIGATION)—			Total ...	71,82,485	71,09,319
XXIX.—Major Works ...	8,10,140	8,27,400	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (ROADS AND BUILDINGS)—		
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	...	...	45.—Civil Works ...	20,66,106	20,52,665
SALT DEPARTMENT ...	4,57,806	4,46,698	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (IRRIGATION)—		
GRAND TOTAL ...	51,67,565	53,10,512	42.—Major Works ...	4,23,055	4,82,491
			43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	...	...
			SALT DEPARTMENT ...	82,828	81,851
			GRAND TOTAL ...	97,59,474	97,26,326

C. Local Funds.

121. The accounts of the Funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors.

The transactions of District Funds have been excluded from the General Accounts of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1908 under the orders of the Government of India in their Financial Department Resolution No. 6902-A., dated the 19th November 1907. There are therefore no longer any "Incorporated Local Funds."

District Funds.

There are five such funds, one in each district, the transactions of which are as shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.				
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Peshawar	48,215	6	4	1,57,403	0	0	2,05,619	0	1	1,36,905	9	5	68,713	6	8
Hazara	12,136	2	6	77,452	13	11	80,589	0	5	80,672	12	8	8,916	8	9
Kohat	6,790	9	0	36,652	12	4	42,442	15	4	33,320	4	3	9,122	11	1
Bannu	22,560	3	8	49,706	7	11	72,275	11	7	59,264	2	4	13,011	9	8
Dera Ismail Khan	29,051	11	10	58,174	1	7	87,225	13	5	54,009	0	11	33,216	12	6
Total	...		1,18,702	11	4	3,78,889	13	6	4,97,152	8	10	3,64,171	13	7	1,32,980	11	3

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,78,389-13-6 as compared with Rs. 3,56,191-2-10 during the previous year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 3,64,171-13-7 as compared with Rs. 3,35,800-10-2.

The expenditure of the Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Boards exceeded the estimate. The actual total income of all the funds exceeded the estimates by Rs. 24,135-13-6, while the expenditure was within the estimate.

All the funds opened and closed with credit balances exceeding the prescribed minimum. The expenditure has been incurred on objects authorized by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders thereunder.

Cantonment Funds.

There are nine such funds. Their transactions compared with the previous year are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.			Total.			Payments			Closing Balance.				
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Abbottabad	3,775	4	5	25,408	0	2	20,183	4	7	25,219	14	6	3,963	6	1
Peshawar	29,302	8	10	1,11,516	15	3	1,40,818	8	1	1,19,306	8	0	21,422	0	1
Nowshera	9,309	4	10	64,419	4	2	73,758	9	0	65,008	15	4	8,749	9	8
Mardan	1,262	0	5	0,321	5	3	11,183	5	8	8,166	8	5	3,016	13	3
Charn	1,166	9	5	8,114	1	10	9,280	11	3	7,729	11	7	1,550	15	8
Kohat	940	10	9	20,421	2	9	27,370	13	6	25,390	10	6	1,980	3	0
Edwardesabul	4,820	3	2	19,805	6	11	24,734	10	1	24,376	6	0	4,858	4	1
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	24,506	6	8	24,506	6	8	23,215	1	6	1,291	5	2
Nowshera	5,111	10	5	53,669	1	4	58,780	11	9	24,561	15	2	31,218	12	7
Total (1909-10)	55,806	4	3	343,810	12	4	399,617	0	7	319,065	11	0	80,551	5	7
Total (1908-09)	53,889	1	5	316,890	10	3	370,779	11	8	314,973	7	5	55,806	4	3

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds in the North-West Frontier Province, and their transactions compared with those of the previous year are shown below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Closing Balance.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	6,882	8	2	6,882	8	2	6,882	8	2
Nowshera ...	...	...	...	197	12	3	5,205	10	7	5,203	6	10
Cherat ...	...	...	...	22	6	11	1,715	15	10	1,738	6	9
Total (1909-10) ...	220	3	2	13,804	2	7	14,024	5	9	13,908	15	9
Total (1908-09) ...	—	0	5	13,614	0	7	13,614	0	2	13,393	13	0
										220	3	2

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District is the only fund so called. It opened with a balance of Rs. 1,794-3-8; the receipts amounted to Rs. 879-8-9 as compared with Rs. 1,069-1-11 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 773-5-0 against Rs. 655-2-11 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,900-7-5.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Closing Balance.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	2,396	8	7	2,032	9	8	4,429	2	3
Hazara ...	...	...	...	— 853	9	4	1,067	12	5	214	3	1
Kohat ...	...	...	...	1,071	0	8	830	5	1	1,299	2	8
Bannu ...	...	...	...	— 89	0	7	1,387	6	5	1,901	5	9
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	— 1,269	8	1	598	11	0	1,298	5	10
Total (1909-10) ...	1,255	7	3	5,916	12	7	— 670	13	1	5,012	15	4
Total (1908-09) ...	2,939	5	8	5,169	12	7	8,109	2	3	6,853	11	0
										1,255	7	3

Rs. 26-13-10 have been shown as receipts of the Border Military Police Remount Fund, and the same amount appears on the payment side. This adjustment seems to have been made by the Treasury to rectify the original erroneous credit, as no such fund actually exists in the North-West Frontier Province.

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Closing Balance.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	49,861	6	11	30,642	7	11	80,508	14	10
Bannu ...	...	...	...	22,034	1	0	31,925	1	8	53,959	2	8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	20,791	7	1	15,293	5	2	36,084	12	3
Total (1909-10) ...	92,686	15	0	77,860	14	9	1,70,547	13	9	36,709	8	7
Total (1908-09) ...	76,486	8	1	55,958	2	10	1,35,394	10	11	42,707	11	11
										92,686	15	0

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund was explained in previous reports. The sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund. The opening balance was Rs. 4,085-1-0 ; the receipts amounted to Rs. 4,435-4-11 as compared with Rs. 1,886-5-0 in the previous year, and payments to Rs. 3,947-14-0 against Rs. 1,019-8-0 ; the closing balance was Rs. 4,572-7-11.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only and was started from the year 1906-07. There were no transactions during the year; it opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 106-15-6.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where it was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 18,656-2-3 ; the receipts amounted to Rs. 25,092-5-4 and the payments to Rs. 13,700-9-5. It closed with a balance of Rs. 30,047-14-2. In the previous year the receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 22,820-10-9 and Rs. 6,318-3-6 respectively.

Municipal Funds.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are altogether nine Municipalities and five Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province. A new Notified Area—Nowshera Kalan—has been constituted in the Peshawar District during the year under report.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Closing Balance.								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
Municipalities	2,46,560	8	8	7,76,978	10	7	10,23,539	2	10	7,87,891	12	5	2,85,647	6	5
Notified Areas	20,413	1	5	28,388	1	4	48,761	2	9	28,288	10	0	20,462	8	9
Total (1909-10)	2,66,973	9	8	8,05,316	11	11	10,72,290	5	7	7,66,180	6	5	3,08,109	15	2
Total (1908-09)	2,39,420	2	9	7,70,275	14	9	10,03,696	1	6	7,36,722	7	10	2,66,973	9	8

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas, which bank with the Government treasuries, opened and closed with credit balances, and none of the closing balances fell below 10 per cent. of the receipts during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See page 61 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1909.]

Births and deaths.

122. There was a decrease of over 5,000 in the births recorded in the Province during the year under report as compared with its predecessor, though the figures are considerably higher than those for 1907. The fall was most marked in Dera Ismail Khan; it was noticeable also in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu. No very satisfactory reason is found for the marked decrease in the birth-rate in Dera Ismail Khan, but there was much malaria in the district in the autumn and winter of 1908-09, and a high death-rate among females during the years 1907 and 1908.

The birth-rate per thousand of the population was 34.7 against 37.30 in the previous year and 32.5 in 1907. The figures for this Province were exceeded by those of all other provinces of India, with the exception of the United Provinces and Madras.

The total deaths registered in the Province in 1909 amounted to 50,691, while the number for 1908 was 68,361. The total of deaths in 1909 is the smallest recorded since the inauguration of the Province. The mean death-rate stood at 32.8 compared with 35.8 in the previous year.

Chief diseases.

123. The year was a very healthy one. There was very little cholera or small-pox in the Province, and only one death (an imported case) from plague. The death-rate per thousand of population from fevers stands at 20.65, which is the lowest that has been recorded for several years. The death-rate from respiratory diseases in 1909, though higher than the mean rates for the previous five years, was lower than in 1908. In the figures of deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery alone has there been a rise as compared with those for 1908, though they are considerably lower than the mean ratio for the previous five years.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1909.]

124. Although no large sanitary works were carried out during 1909, further improvements have been effected in the sanitation of Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Special grants were given by Government for sanitation to Peshawar Municipal Committee (Rs. 20,000), Peshawar District Board (Rs. 10,000), Dera Ismail Khan Municipal Committee (Rs. 10,000) and Abbottabad Municipal Committee (Rs. 10,000). Out of these funds the towns of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan entertained each an Assistant Surgeon as Assistant Health Officer for the whole year and eight months respectively. In Dera Ismail Khan a large incinerator was purchased for the destruction of city refuse, and proved so satisfactory that two more will shortly be obtained. The Peshawar Municipal Committee also started a few experimental incinerators

outside the town, and it is proposed to extend the system. There was much diarrhoea and dysentery in the hot weather of 1909 in the Fort of Landi Kotal. The subject has been enquired into, and special measures are in contemplation to remedy the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the Fort and its neighbourhood.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1909.]

125. At the close of the year under report there were in the Province Hospitals and 79 hospitals and dispensaries as compared with 75 at the close of 1908. During 1909 four such institutions were closed and eight were opened, and the Mission Dispensary at Thal was converted from a non-aided into an aided institution. Of the new hospitals and dispensaries opened, one, the Lady Minto Swat Hospital, is at Malakand, four are Local Fund Dispensaries,* one is a Mission Dispensary (unaided) at Akora in the Peshawar District, and of the remaining two, one is a Canal Dispensary at Dargai, and the other is a Border Military Police Hospital at Drazinda.

During 1909 the total number of in-door patients treated was 11,304, as against 10,198 for the preceding year. The number of out-door patients has risen from 654,763 in 1908 to 688,492 in 1909.

126. There was a large rise in the number of operations performed Operations. during the year, *viz.* from 25,344 in 1908 to 29,100 in the year under report.

127. The income of hospitals and dispensaries rose from Rs. 1,50,976 in Finance. 1908 to Rs. 1,88,774 in 1909, the principal increase being under Grants from Local and Municipal Funds. Expenditure rose from Rs. 1,50,652 in 1908 to Rs. 1,87,763 in 1909. The largest increase was under the head "Buildings and Repairs."

128. The difficulties of recruitment for the Subordinate Medical Service, Medical Service. which were mentioned in last year's report, have continued to be felt during 1909. The Government of India have, however, sanctioned the creation of a senior grade of Hospital Assistants serving in the Province, and the grievances of Hospital Assistants will be met by this action. It has been found difficult to obtain qualified Compounders for service in the Agencies in the Province, and the Administrative Medical Officer has had under consideration proposals to place this matter on a satisfactory footing. But the ultimate cause of the difficulty of recruitment for all grades of the Subordinate Medical Service appears to be the dearth of suitable candidates among the inhabitants of the Province, and it is hoped that with the spread of education this cause will gradually disappear.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1909-10.]

129. The total number of operations performed in the Province during General. the year under report showed a large increase over the figures for the previous year, all in primary vaccinations. There was also a considerable increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations performed on children under six years of age. In the Political Agencies, as a whole, the number of vaccine operations shows a decrease as compared with the figures for 1908-09. The beginning made in that year in Chitral has been followed by a decrease in the work done; but the Chitralis appear to have taken kindly to vaccination, and it is hoped that better results will be obtained next year. In the Shirani country also there has been a falling off, which is due partly to strained relations (which have since been improved) with the tribe, and partly to the inefficiency of the Vaccinator, who has been reduced and transferred. The Kurram and Tochi Agencies show a considerable increase in vaccination

* One at Baffa in the Hazara District, one at Rustam in Peshawar, one at Shakardara in Peshawar and one at Naurang in the Bannu District.

activity. In the Tochi the attitude of the people towards vaccination has considerably improved; and in many cases trans-border people brought their children to Kurram to be vaccinated.

Establishment. 130. The average strength of Vaccinators employed was 36 as against 35 in the year 1908-09.

Finance. 131. The total expenditure on vaccination during the year under report was Rs. 14,745 as against Rs. 12,575 in the previous year. Of the total cost, Rs. 12,660 were defrayed by Local Funds, Rs. 412 by Cantonment Funds, and the balance by Government.

CHAPTER VII. INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See page 69 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-10.]

132. There were 914 institutions of all kinds in existence at the end ^{Educational Institutions.} of the year compared with 954 in the previous year, the decrease being due to a fall of 57 in the number of private schools. The aggregate number of scholars attending all these schools was 30,045, or an increase of 1,154 over the previous year's figures. The proportion of children under instruction to those of school-going age was 9.06 against 8.8 in the previous year. There was an increase of attendance in all the districts except Peshawar and Bannu, where there was a slight decrease, entirely due to the growing unpopularity of Indigenous *Maktabs* and Private Schools.

The increase in the number of Vernacular Middle Schools and the continued expansion of Public Primary Education were the outstanding features of the year.

133. During the year Rs. 3,12,042 were expended upon Public Instruction ^{Finance.} as compared with Rs. 3,19,124 in the previous year. Of this sum Imperial Revenues contributed 18.7, District Funds 29.1 and Municipal Funds 17, per cent., while 14 per cent. was derived from Fees and 20.8 per cent. from Other Sources. Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 21,976 less than last year, the decrease being due to the comparatively small grants given for building purposes. District Boards, owing to the opening of new Vernacular Middle and Primary Schools, contributed Rs. 7,987 more than in the previous year.

134. The number of students at the Edwardes Church Mission College ^{Colleges.} was 19, or 3 less than in the previous year. A proposal to raise the College to the B. A. standard was under consideration.

The scheme for the opening of an Islamia College in Peshawar was still under discussion.

135. At the close of the year 232 schools (of which 218 were primary) ^{District Board Schools.} were under the control of the District Boards against 220 in the previous year, the increase being shared by all except Peshawar. The management of the schools continued satisfactory, but there was little improvement in school buildings. In every district the budget provision for education fell short of the obligatory minimum.

136. The management of Municipal Board Schools was on the whole ^{Municipal Board Schools.} satisfactory, but the Committees might have spent more money than they did on strengthening the school staffs, improving buildings and replenishing libraries.

137. Private enterprise in education continued to be active, and the ^{Private} growing tendency of influential persons to arrange for prizes on the results of ^{enterprise.} various examinations is encouraging and helpful. The Yusufzai gentry subscribed for a Close High School Scholarship.

Secondary Schools.

138. The number of Secondary Schools in the Province rose from 27 to 29, with an increase of 804 scholars in the 16 Anglo-Vernacular and of 464 in the 13 Vernacular Schools. The aggregate number of scholars attending Secondary Schools was 7,447, of which 3,035 were agriculturists.

Primary Schools.

139. There was a net increase of 13 in the Primary Schools of the Province and of 691 in the number of scholars. Including those attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, there were 17,249 scholars in the Primary stage, an increase of 1,473 over the figures of the previous year. The number of indigenous schools examined for grants rose from 43 to 51, with an increase of 624 in attendance and of Rs. 473 in grants earned. The unpopularity of Zamindari Schools continued to increase, and many of them were converted into ordinary Primary Schools. The number of Zamindari Schools fell from 20 to 14.

Public Examinations.

140. In the last Matriculation Examination 110 were successful out of a total of 213 candidates. In the Vernacular Middle School Examination conducted by the Punjab Education Department, out of a total number of 80 candidates 53 passed.

Of 1,341 candidates 920 passed by the Upper Primary Standard, showing an all-round increase in numbers and percentage over the figures of the previous year.

Training Institutions.

141. There is no local institution for training teachers for Secondary Schools, but the Central Training College, Lahore, continued to help this Province by training the candidates sent annually for the purpose. The number of students in the Normal School, Peshawar, was 54 against 51 in the previous year, the total number of available stipends being 60. The full number of candidates was not forthcoming, owing chiefly to the unattractiveness of the teacher's profession. The work of the Normal School was a good deal handicapped for want of a suitable building. The results of the examination were, however, quite satisfactory, 25 candidates being successful in the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination out of the 27 sent up. Good discipline was maintained throughout the year, and due attention was paid to physical training. The Model School attached to the Normal School had 78 boys on its rolls compared with 75 in the previous year.

Female education.

142. The attendance at the Aided Arya Kanaya Patshala in Dera Ismail Khan rose from 267 to 297, and the number of Primary Schools rose from 2 to 25. All the seven girls who appeared in the last Middle Standard Examination were successful. The result of the Lower Primary Examination compared favourably with that of the previous year. It is encouraging to record that in quite a number of instances parents sent their daughters to Boys' Schools in the absence of a separate institution. There were signs too that the prejudices amongst Muhammadans against female education are gradually disappearing.

Muhammadan education.

143. The total number of Muhammadans attending public institutions was 13,123,—an increase of 11·4 per cent, on the number of the previous year,—while there was a decrease in their attendance at private schools. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to Muhammadan children of school-going age was 12 per cent. against 11·5 in the previous year, but the proportion among Hindus was 47·9 during the year under report. Were it not for the fact that in this Province several scholarships are reserved for Muhammadans, many a promising Pathan youth would be unable to get beyond the primary stage.

Education in trans-border Agencies—
Kurram.

Tochi.

144. In the Kurram the number of pupils under instruction was 644, of which 595 were residents of the Valley.

145. Owing to disturbances on the border the Tochi Valley deteriorated educationally, and though the number of Primary Schools remained the same the attendance fell from 185 to 119.

Shirani Country.

146. The only Primary School in Shirani Country, *viz.* the one at Drazinda, had 15 students on its rolls, but attendance throughout the year was irregular.

147. The attendance at the five Primary Schools in the Khyber rose from 61 to 79 last year. Khyber Agency.

148. By the sudden death of M. Muhammad Shafi, B.A., District General Inspector of Schools, Hazara, the Department lost an able and much respected Officer.

3. Literature and the Press.

149. There were 17 printing presses in the Province in the year under report, and two newspapers were published,—one in Peshawar and the other in Dera Ismail Khan.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 72 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

CHAPTER VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1909-10.]

Exploration. 150. During the winter excavations were made in the mounds lying to the north-west of the village of Sahribahlol, and an extensive collection of sculptures was discovered. The most interesting of these was a large standing figure possessing certain unusual characteristics. It was obviously neither Buddha nor Bodhisattva. Dr. Brainerd Spooner in his report expresses the opinion that it represents some royal figure portrayed in the act of worship or symbolically as supporting the Church. The discovery of so unusual and interesting a figure is a matter for congratulation. Most of the statues recovered were in an extraordinary state of preservation. The results of the season's exploration were highly satisfactory. The actual cost of the work was Rs. 2,808.

Epigraphy. 151. No new discoveries of importance were made in the field of epigraphy. The excavation at Sahribahlol yielded a certain number of inscribed potsherds, but these were all in a very fragmentary condition. The only continuous and legible inscription found during the year was a Persian epigraph of the time of Shah Jehan discovered in an obscure mosque in Peshawar.

Museum. 152. At the end of the year under report many valuable and interesting additions to the collection were still waiting exhibition owing to a lack of pedestals and cases. Sir George Roos-Keppel presented a fine piece of ancient pottery to the Museum, and a carved window of modern workmanship was given by Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, late Revenue Commissioner of the Province.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See page 75 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1909-10.]

153. No Veterinary Colleges or Schools exist in the Province, but ^{Veterinary Instruction.} each of the five districts sent one student to the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, and one Veterinary Assistant was deputed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktsar to undergo a course of training.

154. During the year under report outbreaks of contagious disease ^{Disease.} were reported from all the districts of the Province, and from the Kurram and Tochi Agencies. Foot-and-mouth disease was the most prevalent.

33,168 cases of epidemic disease were reported, of which 5,784 proved fatal, compared with 9,324 reports and 1,357 deaths last year. The increase in the figures is largely due to the revised system of reporting diseases and collecting statistics.

During the year 49 deaths among horses were reported. There were 46 cases of *surrea*, 2 cases of glanders and 1 case of tetanus.

Of bovine diseases rinderpest was the most fatal, and Bannu was the only district free from that disease. Out of 3,128 cases reported, 1,448 terminated fatally against 657 cases and 403 deaths last year. No less than 15,026 inoculations were performed, and all of them were checked either by the Superintendent or by responsible Veterinary Inspectors, and the results were very efficacious. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia occurred in most districts, and was the cause of 1,225 deaths. No inoculations were performed against this disease, but experiments were made with a trial vaccine and serum, and possibly this form of inoculation may be used next year. No district or Agency of the Province was free from foot-and-mouth disease, and the total number of deaths caused thereby was 113 against 107 in the previous year. Black-quarter was reported from the Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara districts, and there were several cases of anthrax in the Province, though this disease is not so widely distributed as was at one time thought.

Amongst other animals there were 9,464 cases of contagious disease reported during the year.

155. During the year six new bulls were purchased by the various districts and Agencies of the Province, which brought up the total of bulls available for breeding purposes to 20. Two horse stallions were purchased during the year, so that the total number of horse and pony stallions at the end of the year under report was 21. Eight horse and nine pony stallions were actually employed at stud during the year, and the average number of mares covered per stallion was 67.5 and 50.33 respectively against 61.8 and 50.5 in the previous year. Fourteen donkey stallions were actually at stud during the year, and covered 714 mares. At the beginning of the year there were 17 Merino rams in the Province.

Hospitals and Dispensaries. 156. Previous to the year under report there were head-quarter hospitals in every district and dispensaries in charge of men who were only at their head-quarters about 10 days a month. Under the revised system introduced during the year under report, stationary men were put in charge of these institutions which thenceforward were known as hospitals. At the end of the year under report there were 17 hospitals compared with 10 hospitals and 7 dispensaries in the previous year.

39,320 animals were treated.

Horse and Cattle Shows. 157. Horse and Cattle Shows were held at Haripur, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and were generally successful.

Expenditure. 158. The Departmental expenditure was Rs. 50,737 against Rs. 21,586 in the previous year.
